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WILLIS' ATTEMPT

To Nullify Cleveland's Restoration Policy a Failure.

HIS REMARKABLE PROPOSITION

To President Dole, of the Hawaiian Provisional Government,

TO DESTROY ALL CORRESPONDENCE

In the Hawaiian Matter—It is Refused and He Makes Threats—The Government Still Waiting on Action by the United States Congress—In the Meantime Preparations Are Being Made at Honolulu to Celebrate the Islands, "Fourth of July"—Not Afraid of the Queen's Plots.

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(Special Correspondence by the Steamer Monowai.)

HONOLULU, Jan. 12.—Since the sailing of the last steamer political affairs have been a drag in Honolulu. The government has been pursuing a waiting policy on the ground that no definite action can be taken here until some definite policy regarding Hawaii has been announced by the United States.

Both Minister Willis and Consul General Mills appear to be sore on account of the treatment of the United States government in Hawaii, as well as on account of the personal snubbing they claim the American residents gave them lately. The government has determined to celebrate the 17th of January as a holiday, and preparations are being made to carry out a big demonstration, which will include a military display in the afternoon and a torchlight procession and fireworks at night.

Both the American League and Anti-Slavery Club will take part, as will the German political organization to be organized in favor of annexation. The question of a republic still occupies attention, but the government delays action awaiting absolute rejection of Hawaii's hopes by the United States Congress.

Rumors of an expected royalist uprising have been prevalent recently. In an interview with Marshal Hitchcock, the governor said:

"The government is fully prepared to meet any outbreak, either here or on other islands. The royalists have threatened so long that the royal standard would be raised on one of the other islands that we have prepared to thoroughly quell any uprising that may be made either through irresponsible persons or through the influence of the Breckells-Cornwall faction."

The showing of the finances department since the taxes began to come in on December 15 continues to improve. Just previous to the sailing of the Monowai, a sensational rumor was current which was traced to an authoritative source, that a few days after President Dole's reply was delivered to Minister Willis and before full details of Willis' demand and Dole's reply had become public, Dole called on Willis and endeavored to persuade him to return all of his (Willis') correspondence on the subject of restoration and to exchange from the records Dole's reply and everything else pertaining to the subject and to maintain absolute secrecy about the whole transaction. Dole flatly refused to enter into such a plan, and it is said that Willis then attempted to force Dole to act according to his wishes, threatening to take the American men of war out of the harbor and practically break off diplomatic relations between the United States and Hawaii. Dole still refused to enter into the project and Willis' alleged attempt to nullify his restoration policy failed.

ENLISTING FOR LIL

Smith Hill Said to be Recruiting Troops for Honolulu.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 19.—For several weeks Smith Hill has been in town securing men ostensibly to go to New York and then sail for Brazil to fight in the Brazilian army. It is rumored, however, that the real destination of the men is Honolulu, where they are to fight for Queen Liliuokalani. This seems to be substantiated by the articles of enlistment, which provide that they are not to be signed until the recruit is on shipboard and at sea.

SUPPORTER'S BLOUNT

A Witness Before the Hawaiian Investigating Committee on the Administration Side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Lieut. Commander Swineburne, of the Boston, was to-day again before the senate Hawaiian investigation committee for the purpose of adding some details to the information given on Wednesday, and was followed by Lieut. DeWitt Coffman, also of the Boston. The latter proved to be an important witness in the interest of the administration, as he, in many particulars, confirmed the report of Commissioner Blount as to the landing and stationing of the marines and the part taken by them in the revolution a year ago. It is understood that Minister Stevens will be called before the investigating committee to-morrow.

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE

Quickly Avenged by British Troops—The Sofas Badly Defeated.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The foreign office received to-day a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Ellis, the British officer in command of the troops in Sierra Leon, west coast of Africa. The colonel furnishes details of the engagement fought between the frontier police and Sofas recently, during which forty men of the former force with a few native auxiliaries defeated 4,000 Sofas, at Gais, in Tonkin.

Colonel Ellis reports that Inspector Taylor, of the frontier police, was pursuing the Sofas, who had been ravaging and destroying a friendly country. During this pursuit the column arrived

at the town of Korravemma on December 31, and found the place to be a perfect charnel house. Scores of slaughtered captives, including women and children, were strewn about the neighborhood or piled inside the town. Sick and wounded people were to be seen on all sides and the stench from the putrefying bodies was horrible in the extreme.

Inspector Taylor hastened in pursuit of the Sofas who had done this bloody work and came close upon their trail on January 2 at Bagwolla. The frontier police managed to approach the Sofa encampment without being observed and found that the place was strongly protected by blockades and other defenses. The police, however, carried the place by storm in a quarter of an hour killing 200 Sofas and wounding 77 others. In addition the frontier police captured all the guns and ammunition of the Sofas and rescued 400 slaves, the majority of whom were women and children. The victory of the frontier police completely dispersed a horde of bloody Sofas whose crimes have long been the terror of that portion of Africa.

WAR IN SAMOA.

Natives Rebel and a Request from the Consuls for War Ships.

APIA, SAMOA, Jan. 3, via San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Natives in the district of Hana have rebelled and proclaimed Tamasese king. This Tamasese is a son of the former German puppet king and he has a large following. The people of Savaii have declared allegiance to King Matatosa and are gathering to his support.

The chief justice, president and consuls meet to-morrow to consider the situation. The consuls have sent a request by the Monowai for warships, so grave is the situation.

The rumored intention of the powers to disarm the natives is the principal cause of discontent and the natives say they will resist any attempts to disarm them. Although an outbreak is not imminent, the situation is so grave as to cause great alarm.

People here resent the fact that no United States land commissioner has been sent here to replace Mr. Chambers. The work of the land commission has been greatly delayed in consequence.

The Rebellion in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 19.—With a view of subduing the rebels who are still hiding in the mountains the authorities have forbidden that any provisions shall be taken out of Carrara, and nobody is allowed to enter or leave the town without a permit. As a result of the stringent measures taken by the authorities many persons who were engaged in the riots have left their hiding places, and only those deeply compromised remain in the hills. Arrests of persons who were engaged in the disturbances are made constantly.

An Unconfirmed Report.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—It is reported about the foreign office that there has been fresh fighting in Sierra Leone, but the details, though said to be contained in advices received from Lieut. Colonel Ellis, are understood to be withheld. This report cannot be confirmed.

MITCHELL KICKING

About the Way the Purse is Fixed—The Matter Satisfactorily Arranged, However.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 19.—There is much trouble in the Mitchell camp over the way the purse has been fixed by the Duval Club people. The Englishman thinks that the club has a string tied to the \$20,000, and that it is its intention to draw it back just as it comes into the hands of the fighters.

"Bat" Masterson, Mitchell's friend and advisor, came to Jacksonville to-day and had a red hot time with Bowden and Mason, of the Duval Club. He told them plainly that he did not trust them, and that while their methods might be honorable it was the intention of Mitchell that everything should be secure before he entered the ring. Masterson insisted that the endorsement on the check should be altered so that Referee Kelly could convert it into money or turn it to his personal account before he left for the battle ground.

He insisted, besides, that the club should declare the match a contest the moment the men toed the scratch. This would preclude any action by the club, such as having the battle stopped by the sheriff or his deputies, and reverting the purse to the club again. Masterson alleged that the club agreed to his proposition, and that matters were satisfactorily arranged.

ONLY IN THIS COUNTRY

Can This Occur—Laborers in a Protected Industry Able to Limit Their Employer Side.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—To-night at a meeting of Local Assembly 300, Window Glass Workers' Association, the application of James A. Chambers for a loan of \$50,000 was finally passed upon and approved, and the money will be advanced when the attorneys of the association passes on the security offered. This is the first case probably in the world where a labor union has been called upon to loan money to an employer.

Mr. Chambers' application has been in since early in November, and on the securing of the money depended the continuation of the Chambers plant at Kensington. The men willingly furnish the money from their treasury in order that they may be kept employed during the winter.

There are four other applications for loans pending from different manufacturers, aggregating \$50,000. If the security is satisfactory this money, also, will be given back.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative power as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of modern science. For sale only by Logan Drug Company, Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

TO ENJOIN CARLISLE.

Knights of Labor Will Bring Injunction Proceedings

TO RESTRAIN THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

Proceedings to Be Taken at Once Against the Secretary of the Treasury—Master Workman Sovereign Engages Counsel for the Action. Grounds on Which the Action Will Be Taken—A Claim That There is no Authority in Law to Sell Bonds for the Purpose Stated—Mr. Carlisle Refuses to Talk on the Subject.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19.—A special to the News from Philadelphia says: Last night the following dispatch was sent from the Knights of Labor headquarters after a consultation among the officers present:

J. R. Sovereign, General Master Workman, K. of L., Des Moines, Iowa:

Secure counsel and go before the United States supreme court immediately. Enter injunction proceedings against Carlisle, restraining him from issuing \$50,000,000 of bonds. The interests of the people upon whom the burden of all taxation is to pay the interest and principal of these bonds fall, take this step against the secretary of the treasury, enjoining him from incurring any further debt while the resources of the government, if properly applied, are sufficient to meet all lawful demands.

[Signed] JOHN W. HAYES, General Secretary-Treasurer, K. of L. The following telegram was received in reply by Secretary Hayes:

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 19.

John W. Hayes:

Case submitted to counsel. If there is reasonable ground on which to force standing in court injunction proceedings will begin at once.

[Signed] J. R. SOVEREIGN, General Master Workman.

CARLISLE WILL NOT TALK.

Opinion That an Injunction Will Do No More Than Delay the Bonds—Silver Leaders Make a Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Baltimore dispatch announcing a threatened injunction by the Knights of Labor against Secretary Carlisle to restrain him from issuing \$50,000,000 in bonds, as contemplated by him, was taken to the treasury department this afternoon and shown to the secretary. Mr. Carlisle declined to say anything whatever on the subject for publication. Other officials of the department to whom the dispatch was shown were not surprised on learning its contents. The feeling of the Knights of Labor and of labor unions generally on the bond question was known to be unfavorable, as had been shown by the passage of resolutions against it. The officials were a unit in the opinion that the secretary had nothing more than a temporary delay to fear from injunction proceedings, and even this they did not think in the least degree probable. The secretary consulted the attorney general, the law officer of the government, and the President before issuing the bond call.

Strong sentiment is expressed among the silver leaders of the house against the "gold clauses" of Secretary Carlisle's notice of a bond sale. Representative Biand (Dem. Mo.) says that it is the first time he has ever seen an official statement declining to accept silver or any of the various forms of legal tender and requiring payment in gold only. Some of the anti-silver men say that the bonds are issued under the resumption act of 1875, which provides that bonds should be sold for "coin," but they point out that before this, in 1873, the secretary had demonstrated, so that it could not be included in the meaning of the word "coin."

Aside from the legality of the gold clause, the silver men say it is against public policy to make a public discrimination against one of the money metals now in use, and that the effect of the secretary's action is to tend to send gold to a premium and to disturb the parity between gold and silver coins.

SOVEREIGN'S STATEMENT.

Of the Grounds on Which the Action Will Be Taken—Mr. Carlisle's Authority Denied.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 19.—General Master Workman Sovereign was seen by an Associated Press reporter to-night regarding the proposed injunction proceedings against Secretary Carlisle. "It may be a good deal like a mouse tackling a lion," he said to the reporter, "but we are fixing to do it."

The petition praying for an injunction to restrain the secretary of the treasury of the United States from issuing bonds in the sum of \$50,000,000 or any other amount, said Mr. Sovereign, will be drawn here by Judge Cole, will be sworn to by Mr. Sovereign and sent to Washington to be filed in the United States circuit court of the District of Columbia the first of next week.

Mr. Sovereign and his attorneys deny to Mr. Carlisle the authority to issue the bonds proposed. The following specific claims are made by the persons seeking the injunction against the bond issue: There is nothing in the law providing for a reserve fund at this time in the United States treasury of \$100,000,000.

The fact that the secretary of the treasury is to offer for sale a greater amount of bonds than the so-called legal reserve, indicates that he is not offering them for the purpose of redemption, and it further shows that he has not offered them for sale for any of the purposes specified in the law of January 14, 1875, the resumption act. The secretary of the treasury has no authority to offer bonds for sale for any purpose. There is no deficit in the United States reserve fund, for the silver at present in the treasury is more than double the so-called deficit in the so-called legal reserve.

"There is no such thing as a special reserve, legal or otherwise," said Mr. Sovereign, "provided for anywhere in the Federal statutes."

A NEW PLAN

For a Monetary Agreement Proposed by Persons in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The correspondent of the Standard at Berlin says: Those persons interested in promoting a new monetary conference have prepared a plan for submission to the governments most closely concerned with the silver question. The plan will propose that the United States, France, England and Germany form a monetary union upon the following basis: The United States to buy and use silver, and France, representing the Latin Union, to purchase 20,000,000 francs worth. England and Germany are to withdraw all their gold coinage and paper money under the value of a pound sterling, and are to buy 750,000 pounds worth of silver yearly in the meantime and to issue notes under a pound in value against the full equivalent of silver coinage. India is to resume the unlimited coinage of silver.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Uncertainty as to the Fate of the Tariff Bill, but All Republicans Should be on Guard.

SPOKANE, WASH., Jan. 19.—The following letter has been received by a resident of Spokane and forwarded to Governor McGraw:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1894.

Mr. Walter Hingham.

DEAR SIR:—I have not felt at liberty to write to the governor of Washington advising a special session of the legislature to elect a Republican senator. I have felt that he is better able to determine this question than I at this distance; that it would be presumption in me to volunteer advice unless my opinion were asked by him. I think the fact of the tariff bill is very uncertain in the senate. There is some strong opposition to it in the Democratic party, but whether it will die away under the persuasive influence of the administration and party pride, no one can say at this time. The tariff bill as it now stands is thoroughly vicious, not only greatly affecting injuriously the multiplied industries of this country, but it is still more vicious in reducing the revenue and creating a deficit which must be met by loans or increase of taxes. Every Republican state should be fully represented in a palpable fact, but whether your legislature is in a condition to elect a senator is a fact that I cannot determine.

Very truly yours,

[Signed.] JOHN SHERMAN.

A GREAT STATE

Oklahoma Would Be United With Indian Territory, as Desired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The delegation from Oklahoma and Indian Territory in Washington advocating the union of two territories into one state was before the sub-committee of the senate committee on territories to-day.

The delegates represent that the best interests of a large majority of the people of both territories would be conserved by this union, and said that a majority of residents of Indian territory were favorable to it as well as those of Oklahoma.

They said that the two territories combined would make a state of 75,000 square miles and possessing a population of from 500,000 to 600,000, while Oklahoma at present organized has an area and population equal to only about half the size and number represented by these figures.

Ex-Congressman Peel, of Arkansas, was present as the representative of the Choctaws, who are opposing statehood for the Indians.

Walter Damrosche Fined.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Walter Damrosche, the musical director, was fined to-day by the Musical Mutual Protective Union for allowing the imported 'celloist Hegner to play in his orchestra and for forcing the other members of the orchestra to play with him. The result of the fight is considered a great victory for the union.

Caught by an Avalanche.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Jan. 19.—Word has been received here that L. Dollan, of this city, and a party of nine men perished in an avalanche in the Rocky mountains.

Nearly all the members of the party were from this city, but the names are not as yet learned.

Hanging in McDowell County.

WELCH, McDOWELL COUNTY, W. VA., Jan. 19.—John Hardy, colored, was hanged here to-day for murder, last January, of George Manger, also colored.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Many agrarian outrages are reported from Spain.

The latest from the Mexican revolution is that Chihuahua is in the hands of the rebels.

Ex-Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, is dead. He was elected by the Democrats in 1874.

The five burglars who attempted to rob the Danville, Pa., postoffice and who shot a policeman, have been captured.

Miss Lillian Russell, the actress, and Signor Perugini are to be married to-morrow in New York city at Miss Russell's home.

The Pittsburgh Brass Company has gone into a receiver's hands. It employs 300 hands. Assets \$400,000; liabilities \$175,000.

A 10 per cent cut in the potters wages at Kittingham, Pa., was announced by Wick Bros. The men refused to accept it and the pottery is shut down.

The Columbia Iron Company's plant, at Uniontown, Pa., will be sold at sheriff's sale on February 10. The total indebtedness is over a half million. The plant cost \$750,000.

The Indiana Associated Press, including thirteen daily papers, was yesterday organized as a branch of the Associated Press. Indianapolis is to be the distributing point, or clearing house, for all the news.

DALZELL'S BATTERIES

Again Turned on Mr. Johnson, the Ohio Free Trader.

THE LATTER'S DEMAGOGY EXPOSED.

Posing as a Philanthropist While He Schemes to Reduce His Workmen and Pays Them in Scrip That Won't Pass at Par—The Free Trader Doesn't Deny That He Is a Monopolist and Is Protected by Patents. The Animus of His Steel Rail Amendment Shown Up—The Tariff Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—At the opening of the session of the house the report of the committee on elections in favor of O'Neill, the contestant in the contested election case of O'Neill vs. Joy, was presented and ordered printed. The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) to place steel rails on the free list.

Mr. Dalzell was recognized to proceed with his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Dalzell began by recapitulating the charges he made against Mr. Johnson. He had shown, he said, that Mr. Johnson manufactured certain kinds of street railway rails behind the protection of patents and wanted railway rails to go on the free list; that he coerced his employees in the face of winter and starvation into accepting wages one-third cash and two-thirds scrip; that he made an untrue statement and had altered the stenographer's notes, and lastly that the scrip had been hawked about the streets of Johnstown and had been bought in at a discount by a relative of Mr. Johnson before it was redeemed at par.

Johnson replied to Dalzell in a semi-humorous vein. He said he had notified Dalzell that he was going to attack the steel rail pool and that he might be prepared, but so doing, making a defense, he made a personal attack upon him (Johnson). He (Johnson) did not claim to be a philanthropist.

The Johnson amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost, 79 to 100. When the vote came only about forty Democrats voted with their colleagues of the committee while seventy-nine voted with Johnson.

HOT SHOT.

In the course of the debate Mr. Dalzell said: "I desire to say further that I do not believe he (Johnson) pays higher wages than his neighbors. I have this on the authority of the president of the Cambria iron works. When all else is gone," said Mr. Dalzell, "one arrow is left in the quiver of the free trade demagogue, abuse of Carnegie." [Republican applause.]

"Johnson and Carnegie stand in the same category, they are both robber barons, both have grown rich, but there the similarity ceases." [Applause.]

"In the midst of the prevailing distress, Carnegie, the true philanthropist, is giving \$5,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburgh, while the false philanthropist from Cleveland takes advantage of the winter's blast toicker about the wages of his employees." [Applause.]

"Mr. Johnson," he continued sarcastically, "has waxed fat on the watered stock on his street railroads. His income from that source is \$1,000 a day; his bank account is swelled by the manufacture of rails under protection of patents—all this, I suppose, can be done outside of this chamber without criticism (Republican applause). But so long as I have a voice here," he concluded, "no one shall be allowed to masquerade as a philanthropist, and with shameless and unblushing effrontery propose to strike down a rival interest."

The Republicans applauded Mr. Dalzell to the echo when he sat down and then the members flocked over to the Democratic side to listen to Mr. Johnson's reply to the bitter personal assault of his antagonist.

JOHNSON'S REPLY.

"The question before the committee is whether steel rails shall go on the free list," began Mr. Johnson calmly. "I have listened to the fearful tirade against myself and my partner, but even confessing that all he says is true, that offers no reason why rails should not go on the free list. [Applause.]

"With reference to the personal charges that he has made I desire to express myself briefly. The first that I am a monopolist, pleading guilty. [Laughter.] The next is that I am manufacturing a class of rails protected by 102 patents, and would not be affected by free rails. We only have twenty or thirty patents on rails; we tried to perpetuate the monopoly and control the market, but the courts decided against us. That threw us open to home competition. My amendment proposes to put girder rails on the free list, so that we will be open to the world's competition. [Applause.]

The gentleman had been so hard pressed, continued Mr. Johnson, that he had lugged in his wicked partner, Arthur J. Moxham, Mr. Moxham, although not a naturalized citizen, said he, when the flood at Johnstown left 12,000 people in the water and 3,000 drowned, was chosen director. He fed the living and buried the dead. [Applause.]

It was also true that he had purchased an engine in England because he could not get it here until five months after the English manufacturer agreed to deliver it. In these five months he had paid out \$175,000 in wages. [Applause.] The purchase of that engine had benefited American labor. The other personalities had been brought into this controversy by the eloquent advocate of the steel rail trust to cloud the argument. In all seriousness he declared that this steel rail pool was only typical of other protected trusts.

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee took a position against Mr. Johnson. The steel rail schedule he said had been dealt with in the same spirit of fairness as that of others had been.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

After the defeat of the Johnson steel rail amendment, Representative Hen-

derson, of Iowa, offered an amendment to substitute the present law for the agricultural schedule and a long debate on agriculture ensued in which Hopkins (Illinois), Hall (Iowa), Springer (Illinois), Hauzen (Wisconsin) and others took part.

Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.), charged that the barley schedule had been fixed in the interests and at the dictation of the masters of New York, represented here by the Democratic district attorney of the northern district of New York, William S. Pouncher. In view of the enormous importation of barley he wanted the present duty on barley changed.

The present duty is thirty cents per bushel. The Wilson bill proposed to reduce this to 20 per cent ad valorem, about 10 per cent per bushel, but afterwards the committee had agreed to increase it to 30 per cent, about twelve cents.

Several other members, including Messrs. Boutelle and Shaw, of Wisconsin, joined in the discussion, which continued briskly with an occasional sharp word for almost an hour. Mr. Bryan closed the discussion with an animated criticism of the robbery, as he termed it, practiced on the people by denying them free salt in order to enrich the salt makers.

At the night session, set apart for general debate, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.), while he endorsed the provisions of the bill, generally condemned in strong terms the proposition to place lead ore on the free list.

COVERED HERSELF WITH GLORY

The New Cruiser Montgomery Proves Herself to Be Queen of Her Class.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 19.—The new cruiser Montgomery made her official trial trip to-day, in the words of some of the members of the official trial board, "covering herself with glory," and acquiring the title of "queen of her class." She made the extraordinary speed, as estimated, of nineteen knots per hour, with the tide against her going out and in her favor returning, and, subjecting these figures to slight corrections for a tidal change, which are likely to be in her favor, the result of the trial assures the builders of premiums of at least \$175,000, and perhaps \$250,000.

The ship was in charge of President W. T. Malster, of the Columbian iron works, of Baltimore, who built her. The course was thirty-six nautical miles nearly due east and west on Long Island sound, beginning at Saybrook range, about twenty-two miles from New London and extending to a buoy off Stratford range, where the Vesuvius was stationed.

Democrats Endorse the Wilson Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 19.—A large number of the Democratic voters of the town and surrounding country gathered at the court house here to-night and adopted resolutions urging the West Virginia senators and representatives to use their efforts for the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. Hon. Alex Parks was chairman and W. E. Colston and C. W. Boyer secretaries. The committee on resolutions were Capt. W. B. Colston, J. H. Shafer, L. S. Howard, Henry Beckley and R. S. Eichelberger. Several prominent Democrats made speeches.

Mr. Childs' Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 19.—George W. Childs is reported as resting comfortably this evening and his condition considered favorable. His attending physician admits that Mr. Childs is a very sick man.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness followed by rain; slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 37 3 p. m. 47

9 a. m. 35 7 p. m. 43

12 m. 35 10 p. m. 42

Weather—Clear.

ALTHOUGH many remedies are pushed

into the market by spicy advertisements, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 5.

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To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with one in coin to

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This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolios."

WORLD'S FAIR

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This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolios."